

(Lemmon) and on the Arizona Mountains (Lemmon, Pringle), but the larger number of leaves is here a casual occurrence; the branchlets show the brown-green color noticed above, the leaves are dark green and have the structure described by me in Wheeler's Report. *P. Arizonica* has glaucous branchlets, thinner leaves, constantly in fives, and of different structure; its cones are thicker and shorter with much more prominent umbos, but not much weight can be put on this last character.—G. ENGELMANN.

Some Additions to the North American Flora.—*STELLARIA OBTUSA*, n. sp.—Glabrous, stems weak, prostrate, much branched, leaves subsessile triangular-ovate acute smooth edged 1-nerved and the delicate reticulated veins uniting into distinct intramarginal nerves; flowers single, pseudo-axillary, peduncles nearly as long as the leaves patulous or recurved in fruit, sepals ovate obtuse nerveless scarcely membranaceous on the margin, petals (always ?) wanting; capsule ovate obtuse scarcely exsert, seeds (under the lens) covered with oblong linear pectinate tubercles, dark brown.—Western Colorado on the tributaries of Gunnison River, alt. 9,000 to 10,000 feet, in damp grounds, T. S. Brandegee. Closely allied to *S. crispa* of the northwest but readily distinguished by the form of the sepals, the capsule and the seeds; in that species the sepals are lanceolate, broadly margined and 3-nerved, the capsule exsert, acutish, the seeds larger, reddish and nearly smooth. *S. borealis*, with which *crispa* has sometimes been united, has a similar calyx, capsule and seeds, but is distinguished by its elongated lance linear leaves, finely serrulate on the edge, the intramarginal nerve very indistinct.

CAMPANULA PLANIFLORA, n. sp.—Erect, glabrous, a finger to a span high from a filiform rootstock bearing similar subterranean stolons, usually 1-flowered; leaves lanceolate to linear-lanceolate 1 to 2 inches long. 2-3 lines wide, the lowest ones sometimes broader, all more or less dentate or denticulate; flower erect, calyx turbinate, lobes lance-linear mostly dentate, several times longer than the tube and exceeding the tube of the corolla; corolla shallow, wide open, 4 times wider than deep, divided to the middle or beyond; lobes ovate acute spreading or at length reflexed; capsule erect ovate or turbinate as long as the connivent calyx lobes or shorter, opening at top—*C. Langsdorffiana* of the Rocky Mountain floras, not Fischer; *C. Scheuchzeri*, Gray Flora in part.

Common in Subalpine meadows, near streamlets, at an elevation of 7000 - 9000 feet. Colorado: Clear Creek valley, Middle and South Parks. The large and very shallow flowers of a reddish-purple color and the filiform branching rootstocks distinguish this species at once from *C. uniflora* with which I had united it (this journal, 6. 238). The usually erect stems become sometimes decumbent and several flowered when overgrown. *C. uniflora* is found only on bare alpine slopes, usually with *Dryas* and *Silene acaulis* at about 12000 to 13000 feet alt. It grows from a stout several-headed rootstock, bears deeply campanulate mostly horizontal flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length

and an erect fruit; the leaves are usually marked with a few small glandular semi-transparent teeth in notches.

ERIOGONUM ALPINUM, n. sp.—Few heads from a very stout caudex; the whole plant (except the flowers) densely white tomentose; leaves nearly orbicular, 1 inch wide, attenuate at base into a petiole of the same length; scape (about 4 inches high) with a verticil of 3 or 4 lanceolate, foliaceous bracts above its middle; umbels solitary, involucre broadly campanulate (3 lines wide) with 9 to 12 short, erect teeth; flowers very numerous, attenuate at base, glabrous in and outside, yellow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.—On Scotts Mountain, Northern California, together with *Campanula scabrella* (see page 237) on stony ridges about the timber line, G. E. The large single yellow heads look very much like those of some alpine composite; the plant is a counterpart to the glabrous rose-flowered *E. pirolæfolium*, Hook., found on the opposite Mount Shasta in similar situations.

JUNCUS CANALICULATUS, n. sp.—A coarse plant of the section *Graminei*, 3 feet or more high from a caespitose rootstock with stout terete stems and numerous concave or channeled leaves 2 or 3 of them with auricled sheaths on the stem; heads 3 to 8-flowered on slender branches in a decomposed rather contracted panicle; flowers light greenish-red over 2 lines long, sepals of nearly equal length with membranaceous margins, inner acute, outer ones acuminate; stamens 6, two-thirds the length of the sepals, long linear red-brown anthers longer than the filaments; ovary attenuated into a slender style bearing very long exsert stigmas, 1 celled; fruit and seed unknown.—San Bernardino Mountains at 4,000 feet alt. S. B. and W. F. Parish. Abundantly distinguished from the allied *J. marginatus*, with which it has in common the brown-red anthers, otherwise rare in the genus, by the stouter habit, the long coarse deeply channeled leaves, larger flowers, acute sepals, acuminate ovary, long style and stigmas.—G ENGELMANN.

Woodsia Plummeræ, n. sp.—Root-stock short; stalks 1-2 inches long stramineous, chaffy; fronds bright green, 4-8 inches long, lanceolate-elliptical, membranaceous, beset with gland tipped leaves, pinnate, or nearly bi-pinnate; pinnæ approximate except the lowest, very short peduncled, lanceolate, attenuate to an obtuse point, the lowest cuneate ovate, middle ones longer, of the same width at base, all pinnately parted; segments long-oblong, elliptical, crenately toothed with about five teeth on a side, dentate at apex. ciliate with the peculiar glandular hairs of the species; veins forking, free, mostly alternate; sori terminal on the veinlets nearer the margin than the midrib; spore cases pearly gray with brown rings; spores amber-colored round-ovate, the cell-wall deeply wrinkled; indusium minute lacerate fimbriate, ciliate with glandular hairs.

This lovely fern is closely allied to forms of *W. obtusa* but differs from that species at several points. The fronds are bright green, almost diamond-shaped. The pinnæ are not remote except the lowest but approximate, not obtuse but long-attenuate from a broad base.